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ARBORICULTURAL

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement for Land at Wandleys Lane, Eastergate

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

Land at Wandleys Lane, Eastergate

Produced by:

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Report Ref: **241637 - AIA**

Report Date: **21 March 2025**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Land Quest UK (Southern) Limited to report on trees which could be affected by a development proposal for land at Wandleys Lane, Eastergate and prepare an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to support a planning application on the site.

1.2 **Document disclosure:** I was provided with a copy of the proposed layout, (drawing reference '230010_05_proposedsiteplan-A1 SHEET') showing a new site configuration, together with the existing site and landscape features including trees.

1.3 **Scope of report:** All my tree observations are of a preliminary nature, with the tree survey carried out from ground level without any investigations using invasive or diagnostic equipment. I have not checked the accuracy of the positions of the trees shown on the provided plans and I have estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated.

1.4 **The Tree Protection Plan**: This is included in Appendix 1 and is derived from the plan information provided. It has been annotated to show protection measures for any retained trees which could realistically be affected by the proposed development. It shows any activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and if trees are to be removed, they are shown with a red dashed outline.

1.5 **Qualifications and experience:** This report is based on my site observations and I have come to my conclusions in the context of my experience as a former local government tree officer and a private practice arboricultural consultant. I have qualifications in both arboriculture and forestry and details of these, together with a career summary are provided in Appendix 5.

1.6 **Ecological issues and statutory tree protection:** Providing guidance on ecological issues is not within my sphere of expertise. However, trees and other vegetation can often provide nesting, roosting and feeding opportunities for protected species. Therefore, before any tree work proceeds on site, I advise that appropriate advice is sought to see whether the trees to be removed are being utilised by any protected species. At the time of writing, I have made no checks to ascertain whether any of the trees discussed are covered by tree preservation orders, or if the site is located within a conservation area. Therefore, any person intending to carry out any operations involving trees (before a formal planning consent is issued) should consult the council before any such works are undertaken.

2 SITE VISIT, DESCRIPTIONS, OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 **Site visit and description:** I visited the site on 13 August 2024 to gather my tree data. The site is located in Wandleys Lane, which is situated in the West Sussex village of Eastergate. It is positioned on the southern side of the road and consists of an irregular shaped piece of land currently used for animal grazing. A linear grouping of trees is located along the northern site boundary, with some smaller trees and shrubs located toward the northern and eastern site boundaries.

2.2 **Description of proposed development:** This development proposal is to construct ten new residential dwellings on the site.

2.3 **Soil assessment:** British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations advocates that a soil assessment should be carried out to inform decisions relating to Root Protection Areas (RPAs), tree protection, new planting and foundation design. I have consulted the British Geological Survey (BGS) website and their Geology Viewer and this advises that the bedrock geology for the site is Lambeth Group - Clay, silt and sand. I did not undertake any excavations on site to confirm this and a full geotechnical site investigation may need to be undertaken to provide a more in-depth level of information regarding soil type for the site.

2.4 **Tree survey methodology:** My inspection of the trees was visual and did not involve any climbing or exploratory investigations. During my visit, I identified individual trees and obvious groups where this was appropriate and I assigned an identification number to each, as shown on the plan in Appendix 1. I then collected the tree data included in Appendix 2 and placed the vegetation in one of four categories (U, A, B or C), as set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 4 for easy reference. Where of relevance, I also estimated the crown spreads for each tree/group at the appropriate cardinal compass points and this information is also shown in the tree schedule in Appendix 2. Although this document is not a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant visible structural defects or physiological conditions identified, together with preliminary tree works, are also noted in the appropriate columns in the tree schedule. However, this report is not a tree condition survey and a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.

2.5 **Data interpretation:** The Root Protection Area (RPA) figures are included in Appendix 2. As set out in paragraphs 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the RPAs may have been adjusted as a matter of arboricultural judgement to indicate the estimated likely position of important tree roots. These modified (or unmodified) RPAs can then help determine the location of the tree protection barriers and the position of any ground protection measures. Tree protection details are shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Where there is a need for incursions into RPAs, an assessment of the implications of these activities is set out in Section 3 (Arboricultural Implications Assessment) of this report. Where appropriate, details of suitable work methodologies to protect trees and also mitigate any impact are set out in Section 5 (Arboricultural Method Statement).

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

3.1 **Introduction to the implications of the development proposal on trees:** BS 5837:2012 sets out in some detail how trees on development sites should be managed. It is usually accepted amongst arboriculturists that Category A (high quality) and Category B (moderate quality) trees are potential constraints on any development proposal. Trees and hedges belonging to Category C (low quality) are considered to be generally less important and such vegetation would not normally constrain site development proposals. Any trees/hedges graded category U are in such poor condition that they are considered unsuitable for retention. This is because they cannot realistically be retained in acceptable condition in respect of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Therefore, these can be effectively discounted in the context of a planning application. On this site a total of thirteen individual trees/groups were recorded during the tree survey and these were assigned to the BS 5837:2012 categories, as set out in Table 1 below:

Category A and B trees	Category C trees	Category U trees
A total of three trees (T5, T12 and T13) were rated Category B	A total of seven trees/groups (T1, G2, G3, T6, T8, G9 and T11) were rated Category C	A total of three trees/groups (G4, T7 and T10) were rated Category U

Table 1: Tree numbers and BS categories

No Category A trees were recorded during my survey and I have focussed on the implications of the development proposal mainly on the Category B trees on or near the site and also on any Category C trees present. Of the total of thirteen trees/groups surveyed, only three are indicated to be wholly or partially removed to facilitate this development proposal. Additionally, two trees will have activities arising from the development occurring within their RPAs. I have summarised the development related implications on trees in Table 2 below and set out the site tree issues in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Trees to be removed for development		Activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal	
Category A and B	Category C & U	Category A and B	Category C
None	G4 and T10 (Cat U) and part of G9 (Cat C)	T12 and T13 (removal of existing stables)	None

Table 2: Trees lost and activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal

3.2 **Direct implications of the development proposal – Tree retention and loss**

3.2.1 **BS Category B trees to be retained (trees of moderate quality):** All the Category B trees surveyed will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837:2012. Consequently, no high or moderate category trees will need to be removed to facilitate this development proposal.

3.2.2 **BS Category C and U trees to be removed (trees of low quality or unsuitable for retention):** As discussed, trees belonging to Category C and U trees are not normally retained where they would impose a significant constraint on the development or redevelopment of a site. In this instance, four Category C and U trees/groups (see Table 2) are scheduled to be removed to facilitate the development proposal. I set out my view on the implications of the loss of these trees, as follows:

- **Group G4:** These Category U trees are indicated for removal primarily for management reasons but also because of their close proximity to the new dwelling on Plot 6. The trees have very limited safe and useful life expectancy and are small in size and located well within the site. Consequently, I feel that their loss is unlikely to have any particular implications in the locality.

- **Group G9:** Some of the trees in this group will need to be removed to allow the new access into the site to be formed. However, the section of trees to be removed is relatively short in length and the trees to be lost are hedgerow species and as such they are rather small in size. Whilst the removal of this vegetation will be noticeable in the immediate vicinity, I feel that any implications arising from the loss of these trees are likely to be very limited.

- **Tree T10:** This tree is small in size and its trunk is extensively mammal damaged and so, it also has limited safe and useful life expectancy. Its size and position to the rear of larger trees to be retained suggests that its loss is unlikely to be particularly noticeable in the locality.

3.3 **Additional implications arising from the development proposal**

3.3.1 **BS Category B trees and activities within RPAs:** The existing stables within the RPAs of trees T12 and T13 are indicated for removal. I have indicated some guidance in section 5.2.2 of this report on how this work should proceed in order to safeguard their health and wellbeing. Provided the work is carried out with care, then I would not envisage any particular tree implications arising from this activity.

3.4 **Additional site tree issues**

3.4.1 **Trees to be cut back:** Proposed tree works are set out in the tree schedule included in Appendix 2. Specifically, some of the boundary trees/scrub areas (groups G2, G3 and G9) will need some cutting back to allow suitable garden areas for the new properties to be formed, with these tree groups maintained as boundary hedging. When viewed from outside the site the boundary vegetation would likely appear unchanged and so I do not feel that bringing these parts of the site into a more formal management regime is likely to have any significant visual implications in the locality.

3.4.2 **BS Category U trees normally removed for management reasons:** Category U trees are in such poor condition that they are considered unsuitable for retention in the longer term. On this site, I have assessed tree T7 as belonging to Category U. However, this tree is located on highway authority land and so is outside the control of the site owner. The tree is therefore been shown as retained on the plan in Appendix 1, despite its obvious poor condition and steps will need to be taken in due course by whoever has control of the tree to ensure acceptable levels of tree risk with regard to the adjacent highway.

3.4.3 **Tree protection during development:** A preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement is included in Section 5 and it details the various issues associated with successful tree protection in a development context on this site. If deemed appropriate by the council, this can be specifically referred to in a suitably worded planning condition attached to any subsequently issued planning consent.

4 SUMMARY OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON TREES

4.1 **Summary:** Of the total of thirteen trees/groups surveyed, only three are indicated to be wholly or partially removed to facilitate this development proposal. Additionally, two trees will have activities arising from the development occurring within their RPAs. The trees to be lost internally within the site are small in size and are in poor condition, with limited safe and useful life expectancy. The section of trees along the site frontage to be removed is relatively short in length and the trees to be lost are hedgerow species and as such they are rather small in size. Whilst the removal of this vegetation will be noticeable in the immediate locality, I do not believe that its loss will have significant implications in the locality. Provided the tree protection measures set out in this report are realised and care is taken during the sensitive works within tree RPAs, then the proposal is acceptable from an arboricultural perspective and the risk of significant implications for any retained trees are likely to be low.

5 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Tree protection issues

5.1.1 **Tree Protection Plan (TPP):** The plan in Appendix 1 is illustrative, but is based on the layout drawings and topographical survey provided. Therefore, all scaled measurements should be checked against the original design documents. The attached plan and all other information in this report should only be used for dealing with the tree protection issues and all other uses are prohibited, unless authorised by **eco**urban ltd. All the existing trees will have been numbered, with any higher categories (A and B) highlighted in green and blue rectangles and any low categories (C and U) highlighted in grey and red respectively. The plan also shows the locations of the proposed protective measures, including areas where special care may be required. Additionally, any trees to be removed are indicated with a red dashed outline. The TPP is an important document and a copy of it should be kept on site for reference whilst the development is under construction.

5.1.2 **Protective barriers:** The approximate location of the barriers is illustrated on the plan in Appendix 1 and information on barrier design based on BS 5837:2012 guidance is included in Appendix 3. The protective barriers will be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site and before any clearance or construction activities occur. Once the protective barriers have been positioned, these will stay in situ for the duration of the construction phase, unless previously agreed with the project arboricultural consultant or council's tree officer. There will be no access into the protected areas and the storage of excavated debris and building materials will be prohibited in RPAs, unless authorised by the project arboricultural consultant, after discussion with the council's tree officer. No fires or fuel storage will be allowed within or near to protected areas under any circumstances.

5.2 Arboriculturally sensitive operations

5.2.1 **Activities within Root Protection Areas (RPAs):** Work within RPAs must be undertaken with care, as set out in the following text. Site personnel will be properly briefed before any activities start and all sensitive work will be inspected regularly during the course of operations.

5.2.2 **Removal of existing stable block:** Trees T12 and T13 could be potentially affected by this activity and great care must be taken to avoid damage, particularly to tree roots. With this in mind, I set out the following guidance to minimise the risk of significant tree impact occurring:

- **Working in RPAs:** All works will generally be undertaken using appropriate hand operated tools. A machine on rubber tracks and with a suitable reach may be used (under supervision) if it can work from outside the RPAs indicated on the plan in Appendix 1, or from an element of the existing temporarily retained surfacing. If a machine is being used, the bucket of the excavator should only be utilised in a careful scraping or lifting motion to minimise any disturbance to the sub base material/underlying soil where tree roots are likely to be found.

- **Tree roots:** During digging, care will be taken to locate any substantial tree roots. Any roots temporarily exposed will be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by appropriate covering. Where roots may need to be cut, those smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side junction, using a cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm should only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability.

- **Surfacing debris removal:** Work to remove base material will start at a point closest to the trees and then work backward away from them. In this way, there should be no need to repeatedly traverse the areas where the surfacing has been removed. Debris and other material will be moved manually across the existing surfacing in a way that prevents any soil compaction. Alternatively, debris or spoil can be lifted out by machines working from outside the RPAs indicated. Once the surfacing has been removed, the newly exposed soil and any roots beneath are vulnerable to compaction damage. Therefore, vehicular or repeated pedestrian access across the RPAs will be restricted during this activity until such times as any soft landscaping has been implemented. However, following the surfacing removal activities, the tree protection barriers will be extended out to cover the full extent of the RPAs shown on the plan in Appendix 1 until such times as any soft landscape installation phase commences (see below).

- **Installation of new soft landscaping:** Soft landscaping activity after construction can also be damaging to tree roots. Therefore, no significant level changes, deep excavation or cultivation shall occur within RPAs. Where necessary, good quality top soil can be used around the trees and this should be firmed into place, but not overly compacted in preparation for turfing or grass seeding. As discussed, exposed soil and tree roots are vulnerable to damage by compaction. Therefore, vehicular access will not be permitted in the RPAs during the soft landscape installation phase and pedestrian movements

required to carry out the necessary work will be kept to a minimum. The tree protection barriers shown on the plan in Appendix 1 will then be deployed/extended out to the edge of the newly installed soft landscaping area immediately after this has been implemented, so as to protect the ground and any tree roots from compaction damage. The tree protection barriers will then stay in situ for the remainder of the construction phase and until such times as there is no longer any risk to trees.

5.3 **Additional tree-related issues**

5.3.1 **Site supervision:** Site personnel will be properly briefed regarding the tree protection issues before any work starts and the tree protection will be inspected periodically to ensure the retained trees are protected in accordance with this document and any conditions imposed by the council.

5.3.2 **Installation of new services or upgrading of existing provision:** Where practicable, all new services will be outside the protected areas indicated on the plan in Appendix 1, but where existing services within RPAs require upgrading or new provision is needed, great care will be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation will be the preferred option, but if this is not feasible for any reason, then excavation will be carried out by hand in accordance with the guidelines set out in NJUG Volume 4 - Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

5.3.3 **Site offices, welfare facilities and contractor's car parking:** Whilst it is possible to have site offices and welfare facilities within RPAs, care is needed in their positioning and also in the connection of water, electricity and drainage to service them. Therefore, these will generally be sited outside the tree RPAs, unless agreed previously with the council. Contractor's car parking facilities will also be located away from retained trees.

5.3.4 **Material storage areas and site compounds:** All construction material storage areas, cement silos or cement mixing areas, fuel storage points and compounds for machinery etc. will be outside protected areas, unless otherwise agreed with the council.

5.3.5 **Tree works:** Any tree pruning or tree removal operations are set out in the tree schedule included in Appendix 2. Additionally, those trees scheduled for removal are also shown on the Tree Protection Plan included in Appendix 1.

5.3.6 **Planning, communication and preliminary timing of events:** It is not unusual for the details of timing of operations which could impact on important trees to only be finalised once planning consent has been given. Site managers, clearance and construction teams and other important personnel are normally only appointed at this stage and it is these people who will be crucial in delivering the tree protection detailed in this report. My experience is that the pre commencement site meeting is critical in terms of avoiding damage to trees and this particular aspect, along with tree protection issues can be specifically referenced in a suitably worded planning condition imposed by the council. In the intervening time, I propose the following preliminary cascading timetable of events to help minimise the risk of impact on important trees. However, the following schedule may be modified at the pre-commencement meeting, subject to discussion with all parties and agreement with the council:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Extent of any arboricultural supervision agreed
3. Tree works undertaken
4. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
5. Removal of structures undertaken and redeployment of tree protection barriers
6. Tree protection only removed at the end of the construction phase when there is no longer any risk to trees

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Arboricultural Consultant

Date: **21 March 2025**

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Plan

1 A1 plan

Indicative North

T1 HAWTHORN DBH 19+20cm

Footpath Link

HOLMDALE

DELL HOUSE Eave.19.33 Ridge.23.02

FONTWELL COTTAGES

T13 OAK DBH 49cm

T12 OAK DBH 37cm

T11 OAK DBH 16cm

G9 HAWTHORN DBH 12*cm Avg

Possibly Footpath

G2 MIXED SP. DBH 20*cm

New Access

Shared Access

Ecology Area /Open Space

Plot 1

Plot 2

Plot 3

Plot 4

Plot 5

Plot 6

Plot 7

Plot 8

Plot 9

T8 SYCAMORE DBH 19+29 +18+31+27cm

T7 ASH DBH 29+30cm

T10 ELDER DBH 13+13 +7+14+8cm

T6 OAK DBH 41cm

T5 SYCAMORE DBH 30+22+ 29+33+13cm

Shared Access & Turning

Pedestrian & Cycle Link

G4 ELDER DBH 11+6+ 8+5cm * Lgst

G3 HAWTHORN DBH 13+23cm * Lgst

Garden

Car Port

Caravan Eave.20.68 Ridge.21.07

Caravan Eave.20.41 Ridge.20.92

Caravan Eave.19.93 Ridge.20.94

Wandleys Caravan Park

SCALEBAR 1/200

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ECO 2 - TREE PROTECTION FOR LAND AT WANDLEYS LANE, EASTERGATE

SCALE: 1:200 @ A1

This drawing was originally produced in colour, therefore any subsequent monochrome photocopies may not show appropriate levels of detail and should not be relied upon for the purposes of dealing with site tree issues

TXX SPECIES DBH xx*

BS Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value. DBH (Stem diameter @ 1.5m in cm. * Indicates estimates). Avg - Average tree within group. Lgst - Largest tree within group.

TXX SPECIES DBH xx*

BS Category C: Trees of low quality and value. DBH (Stem diameter @ 1.5m in cm. * Indicates estimates). Avg - Average tree within group. Lgst - Largest tree within group.

TXX SPECIES DBH xx*

BS Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention. DBH (Stem diameter @ 1.5m in cm. * Indicates estimates). Avg - Average tree within group. Lgst - Largest tree within group.

Tree protection barriers

Root Protection Areas (RPAs): Below ground tree constraints for retained Cat B and C trees based on BS 5837 guidance

Trees to be removed

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Background fill colour represents BS 5837:2012 categories: A Category trees have green backgrounds, B Category trees have light blue backgrounds, C Category trees have grey backgrounds and U Category trees have red backgrounds.

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	Est. Dia. *	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Ht above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m^2)	RPA radius (m)
					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
					1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
All trees																				Where needed for construction access, crown lift trees by up to 4m over site and 5m over public carriageway.			
T1	Hawthorn	7	-	-	19	20	-	-	-	28	-	-	3	4	2	3	3	M	Small tree, thinning canopy.		C1	34	3.3
G2	Hawthorn and blackthorn	6	20	* Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	3	MA/ M	Small boundary scrub trees, not all stem positions shown on land survey.	Cut back and maintain as boundary hedging.	C2	18	2.4
G3	Hawthorn	6	-	* Lgst	13	23	-	-	-	26	-	-	6	3	-	3	1	MA/ M	Small boundary scrub trees, not all stem positions shown on land survey. One tree growing horizontally.	Cut back and maintain as boundary hedging.	C2	32	3.2
G4	Elder	4	-	* Lgst	11	6	6	5	-	15	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	M	Small trees, individual stems not shown on land survey. Dying.	Fell.	U	10	1.8

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	Est. Dia. *	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Ht above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m^2)	RPA radius (m)
					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
					1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T5	Sycamore	13	-	-	30	22	29	33	13	59	-	-	4	4	5	4	4	MA	Multi stemmed		B1	158	7.1
T6	Oak	10	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	0	3	MA	Severely unbalanced.		C1	76	4.9
T7	Ash	12	-	-	29	39	-	-	-	49	-	-	5	5	-	4	5	MA	Declining.		U	107	5.8
T8	Sycamore	14	-	* Lgst	19	29	18	31	27	57	-	-	5	6	-	5	4	MA	Mainly multi stemmed with tight forks and conjoined stems. Some included bark unions.		C1	145	6.8
G9	Mainly hawthorn with blackthorn	4	12	* Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	MA	Linear grouping of closely spaced small boundary trees.	Remove section of trees (see plan in Appendix 1 and cut back and maintain remainder as boundary hedging.	C1	7	1.4
T10	Elder	5	-	-	13	13	7	14	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	M	Stem browse damage and declining.	Fell.	U	29	3.1
T11	Oak	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	3	4	Y	Young and severely unbalanced. Declining.		C1	12	1.9
T12	Oak	12	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	4	MA	Unbalanced canopy.		B1	62	4.4

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	Est. Dia. *	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Ht above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m^2)	RPA radius (m)
					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
					1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T13	Oak	11	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	4	4	MA	Influenced by proximity to adjacent tree. Poor form.		B1	109	5.9

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
T	*Individual tree*	**M**	*Mature*	>	*More than*
G	*Groups of trees*	**MA**	*Maturing*	<	*Less than*
H	*Hedge*	**Y**	*Young*	**Lgst**	*Largest tree diameter within group*
W	*Woodland*	**RPA**	*Root Protection Area*	**Avg**	*Average tree diameter within group*

Tree Schedule Notes:

Tree number	*Assigned during the site visit and also referenced on the plan in Appendix 1.*
Species	*Common name and referenced to scientific name in the above list. Where I have some doubt over the actual tree species, the genus will have been noted followed by sp. Where trees are numerous and present in groups, not every individual species may have been noted.*

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

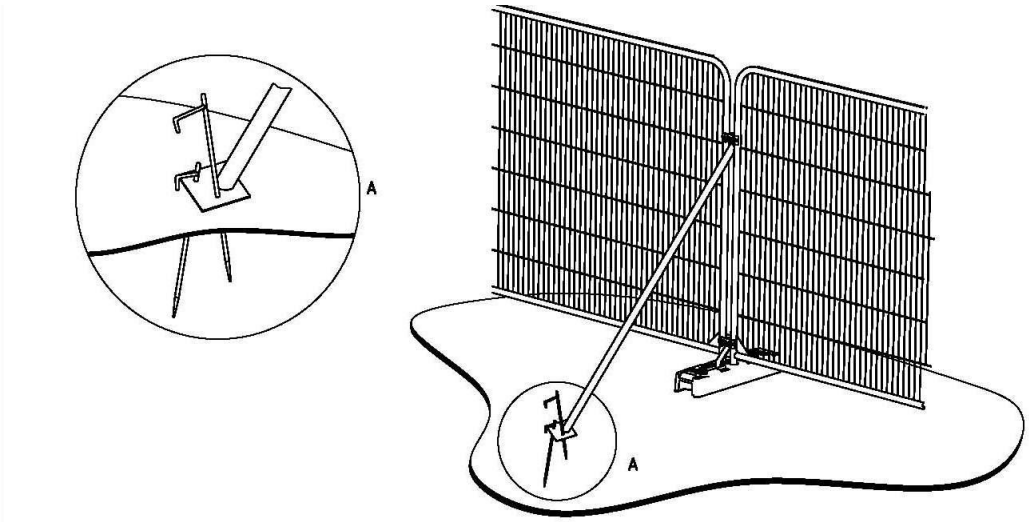
Height	*Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre or where clear line of site is not possible then an estimate based on interpolation of heights of nearby measured trees.*
Stem diameters	*Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS guidance where trees have multiple stems) with a forester's girth measuring tape.* ***Diameters followed by asterisk symbol indicate estimated diameters because of access difficulties, presence of ivy or other obstructions.*** *Where trees are present in a group, the tree with the largest stem diameter within the group will have been measured/estimated.*
Est. Dia.	*Estimated diameters due to access restrictions are indicated with an asterisk*
Branch spread	*Where appropriate and where ground conditions allow, an estimate of the crown spread at each of the cardinal compass points. Where only part of the site is affected by trees, measurement may be in one or two directions only*
Existing height above ground level	*Distance in metres to first significant branch or canopy or a height above which crown lifting operations would not be appropriate*
Age class	*Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of FOUR categories (young, maturing, mature or over mature).*
Notes	*Although this document is not intended to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant structural defects or physiological conditions have been identified where these were visible. Where no entries are recorded, this indicates no observable issues were identified. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during a walkover tree survey and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground.*
Management proposals	*The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been identified. Monitoring may be indicated where tree risk can be adequately managed by increased frequency of site inspections. Further investigation may be indicated where additional data may be required beyond a purely visual assessment. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.*
BS 5837 :2012 Category	*Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837:2012 guidance.*
RPA and RPA radius	*RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837:2012.*

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

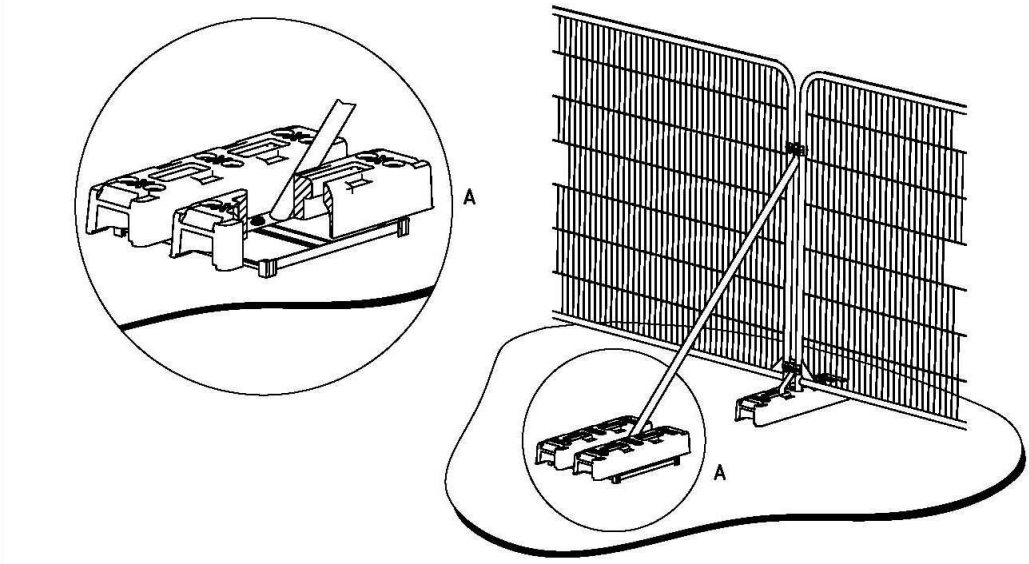
Tree Inventory:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*		Oak	*Quercus robur*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*		Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*

Appendix 3: Illustrative Specification for Tree Protection Barriers



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Illustration taken from British Standard 5837:2012 -
Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet might provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins
– BS 5837:2012

Ref: Tree Protection Barriers (Type 2)	**Drawing No. TPB2**
Scale: N/A	

Appendix 4: BS 5837:2012 – Assessment Categories

TREES FOR REMOVAL		
Category and definition	**Criteria**	**Identification on plan**
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*	RED

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	**Criteria — Subcategories**			**Identification on plan**
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 m	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

Appendix 5: Qualifications and Experience of Barrie Draper

1 **Qualifications:** I have a BSc degree (with Honours) in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire. I also hold a BTEC Higher National Diploma (HND) in Forestry (Lowland Management), the Arboricultural Association's Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture (Tech Cert), the Royal Forestry Society's Certificate in Arboriculture (Cert Arb) and the National Examinations Board (NEB) Certificate in Forestry.

2 **Career experience:** I began my arboricultural career in 1993 as an arborist with Portsmouth City Council. During my time with the council I worked for both the direct labour organisation and for a private contractor where I obtained valuable hands on experience in all aspects of arboriculture. From 1999 to 2002 I was employed as Senior Arborist by Parchment Housing Group, a housing association based near Portsmouth. I managed the Groups' tree stock on their behalf, carrying out tree inspections and practical management operations. I have also worked in local government, spending time with Thurrock Borough Council in Essex where I was the Tree and Landscape Officer, and with Winchester City Council, where I was Arboricultural Officer for a period of 2 years. During my time working in local government, I was responsible for making Tree Preservation Orders, administering applications to work on protected trees and advising on planning applications when trees were considered potential constraints on development. Working within a planning environment allowed me to gain valuable experience in the management of trees in development situations and an understanding of the planning process and how it relates to trees. From January 2005 I worked for Barrell Tree Consultancy Ltd advising clients on a wide range of tree related issues. I then left the company in September 2008 and set up **eco**urban ltd.

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[redacted]

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